LISTING OF CLAIMS

1. (Previously Presented) A method for producing a can body, for which a can jacket that is closed in a first joining step is produced from a flat material and at least one closure member is arranged on the closed can jacket with at least one further joint, wherein at least one of the additional joints is embodied as a laser-welded seam which forms a ring-shaped, circumferential closing seam between the closed can jacket and the at least one closure member, wherein seam contact surfaces of the can jacket and the closure member that are pressed against each other prior to the welding of the closing seam are embodied as ring-shaped circumferential edge regions which are at least one of expanded and necked down in the direction of the can axis for the welding of the closing seam, the method comprising:

pushing the can jacket and the at least one closure member together, with the edge regions getting to a stop position, wherein from the end faces of the two edge regions one is positioned on the inside and one on the outside of the can body; and

forming the closing seam when two air-free adjoining seam contact surfaces are at a stop position against each other.

2. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the first connection is embodied as a longitudinal seam in the form of a laser-welded butt seam for which the two end faces on the side of the flat material form the seam contact surfaces and the wall thickness of the can jacket is essentially constant along the complete circumference.

3. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein prior to the welding of a closing seam, edge regions which are necked down toward the end faces are formed on both end faces of the can jacket.

4. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the can jacket is inserted into an external mold prior to the welding of the closing seam and is pressed from the inside against this external mold by way of an expanding step,

wherein at least the edge regions near the end faces are formed, if necessary also an engagement region for a can lid and in particular decorating structures.

5. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the can body is inserted into an external mold following the welding of at least one closing seam and is pressed from the inside against this external mold by way of an expanding step.

6. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 4, wherein during the expanding step, a hose element is arranged inside of the can jacket, which can be expanded by feeding in pressurized liquid, thereby pressing the can wall against the external mold, wherein this hose is again separated from the can jacket following the back flow of the pressurized liquid.

7. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the flat material of the can jacket comprises a decorating film on the outside.

8. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the flat material of the can jacket comprises on the inside an internal film and that at least one covering device is arranged on the inside film, the at least one covering device being applied to the longitudinal seam after the welding, in such a way that it joins tightly with the inside film on both sides of the longitudinal seam, thereby covering the longitudinal seam.

9. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 8, wherein the covering device comprises respectively at least one sealing bulge, wherein the at least one sealing bulge is made to flow, following the melting step, such that the longitudinal seam is covered by the material of the sealing bulge.

10. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the at least one closure member comprises on the inside a plastic inside coating, wherein the sealing bulge is heated to the flow temperature following the forming of the closing seam, such that the end face positioned on the can inside is covered by the material of the sealing bulge.

11. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein the adjoining seam contact surfaces are non-coated during the welding of at least one closing seam.

12. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 1, wherein at least one closing seam is covered on the outside of the can body by a base covering.

13. (Previously Presented) A method for producing a can body, comprising:

continuously reshaping, for providing can jackets, a strip-shaped flat material transverse to the strip axis into a closed form;

cutting off, following the welding of a longitudinal seam, can jacket sections off the can jacket strip, wherein a support edge is provided on the inside of the continuously formed can jacket strip for the cutting operation, essentially in the form of a closed circle and extending in a normal plane to the longitudinal axis of the can jacket strip, which fits directly against the inside of the can jacket strip and cooperates with at least one cutting tool, which is pivoted into the cutting position during the cutting operation along the support edge, so that a cutting region rotates once around the longitudinal axis; and

advancing, during the cutting operation, the support edge and the at least one cutting tool along with the can jacket strip and,

moving, following the cutting operation, the at least one cutting tool to a non-contacting position relative to the support edge and together with the support edge counter to the movement of the can jacket strip and back to the starting position occupied prior to the cutting operation.

14. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 13, wherein the strip-type flat material is given a flat-pressed shape with two curving regions for the welding operation and wherein an expansion element is arranged inside the can jacket strip, which is connected by way of a guiding device to the support edge and which reshapes the flat-pressed can jacket strip into the circular cross-section of the support edge, wherein the expansion element is attached to two holding rods that are guided in the two curving regions of the flat-pressed can jacket strip and extend from the expansion element to a holder and into a region, in which the strip-shaped flat material is not closed.

15. (Previously Presented) A can body with a can jacket, comprising:

a flat material;

a laser-welded longitudinal butt seam; and

at least one closure member, arranged by way of a ring-shaped closed laser-welded seam on the can jacket, wherein

for the closing seam, seam contact surfaces of the can jacket and of the closure member, which are non-cylindrical and adapted to each other, are embodied as ring-shaped closed edge regions that are at least one of expanded and necked down in the direction of the can axis,

of the end faces of the two edge regions, one is positioned on the inside and one on the outside of the can body, and

the closing seam is formed between air-free contacting seam contact surfaces that are pressed together.

16. (Previously Presented) The can body according to claim 15, wherein, edge regions are embodied on both end faces of the can jacket, which are necked down toward the end faces and to which respectively one closure member with a closing seam is attached, wherein for both closure members the end faces of the can jacket

are arranged on the inside of the can and the end faces of the closure members are arranged on the outside of the can.

17. (Previously Presented) The can body according to claim 15, wherein the flat material of the can jacket comprises on the inside an inside film and wherein the at least one closure member comprises on the inside a plastic inside coating, wherein a ring-shaped closed sealing bulge covers the end face positioned on the can inside as a result of a melting step and, if necessary, also the closing seam.

18. (Previously Presented) The can body according to claim 15, wherein at least one covering device of plastic is arranged along the longitudinal seam, which extends on both sides of the longitudinal seam, is tightly connected to the inside film, and covers the longitudinal seam.

19. (Previously Presented) The can body according to claim 15, wherein the can body is embodied as an aerosol can, with one closure member being a bottom and the other closure member a valve seat or a valve (62) and with a base covering arranged on the bottom outside, covering the closing seam on the bottom.

20. (Previously Presented) The can body according to claim 15, wherein at least one of the can body is embodied as beverage can, wherein the one closure member comprises a pull tab and the other closure member a sealable filling opening, and the can body is embodied as beverage bottle, wherein the one closure member is provided with a threaded opening and the other closure member comprises a bottom.

21. (Previously Presented) A device to realize the method of claim 1 for producing a can body, comprising a flat material with a can jacket that is closed with a first joint, wherein at least one closure member is arranged with a different joint on the closed can jacket.

22. (Previously Presented) A device for producing jacket sections with the aid of a reshaping device which continuously reshapes strip-shaped flat material transverse to the strip axis into a closed form, a welding device for welding a longitudinal seam, and a cutting device which cuts off can jacket sections, wherein a support edge is arranged on the inside of the continuously formed can jacket strip, which is held by the reshaping device, wherein this support edge is essentially a closed circle which extends in a normal plane to the longitudinal axis of the can jacket strip and fits directly against the inside of the can jacket strip and cooperates with at least one cutting tool, which for the cutting operation can be pivoted along the support edge, so that a cutting region rotates once around the longitudinal axis and, in the process, cuts off a section of the can jacket strip, wherein the support edge and the at least one cutting tool can be advanced along with the can jacket strip during the cutting operation to a non-contacting position together with the support edge and counter to the can jacket strip movement.